

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1826.

[NO. 78.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

WINDSOR AND FANCY CHAIR MAKING.

WILLIAM CULVERHOUSE
HAVING commenced the above business in the town of Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His work will be neatly and durably constructed, and will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

SEATINGS and WRITING CHAIRS, made to order, can be had on short notice.
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1825. 1yt73

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus County.

In Chancery—Fall Term, 1825.
Wm. J. Alexander and
D. F. Caldwell,
vs.
John Clay, and
Nathan Philips, execu-
tors of John Caruthers,
deceased.

Original Bill.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Clay is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that he appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the above bill of complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.
THOS. KERR, c. j. x. z.
674 pr. adv. \$2 50.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

November Sessions, 1825.
Middleton Lawing } Original Attachment, le-
vs. } vied on a tract of land join-
Robert Lawing, Sing A. Dunn and others. }
IT is ordered, by Court, that advertisement }
be made for three months in the Catawba }
Journal, for the defendant to appear at the Fe- }
bruary term, 1826, and there to replevy and }
plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be en- }
tered against him. Test. }
ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. j. x. c. }
672—price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford County.

Superior Court of Law, October Term, 1825.
Woody Burge }
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
Elizabeth Burge. }
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, }
that the defendant, Elizabeth Burge, is not }
an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore or- }
dered by the court, that publication be made }
three months in the Raleigh Register and the }
Catawba Journal, giving notice to the defendant }
that she be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, }
to be held for Rutherford county, at the Court- }
House in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after }
the 4th Monday in March next, then and }
there to answer, plead, or demur to said petition, }
otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and }
judgment accordingly. }
Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said Court, }
at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday }
of September, 1825, and in the 50th year of }
the independence of the United States. }
JAMES MORRIS, CLK. }
3m74—price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1825.
David Starns, } Org'l. Atta't. levied on land;
vs. } and Joseph and Wm. Yarboro
Henry Yarboro. } summoned as guaranties.
IN this case, it appearing to the court, that }
the defendant is not an inhabitant of this }
State: It is ordered, that the proceedings in }
this case be stayed, and that advertisement be }
made for three months in the Catawba Journal, }
that the defendant appear at the next Court of }
Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of }
Mecklenburg, on the fourth Monday of February, }
1826, and replevy and plead, otherwise judg- }
ment by default will be had against him. }
Test. }
ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clerk. }
3m73—pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina, Cabarrus Superior Court.

Catharine Goodman }
vs. } Petition for divorce.
Caleb Goodman. }
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, }
that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this }
State: Ordered, that publication be made for }
three months in the Western Carolinian and }
Catawba Journal, notifying said defendant, that }
unless he appear at the next Superior Court of }
Law to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at }
the Court-House in Concord, on the 6th Mon- }
day after the 4th Monday in March next, and }
plead, answer or demur to said petition, judg- }
ment pro confesso will be taken against him, }
and it will be heard ex parte. }
JAS. G. SPEARS, Clerk. }
3m73—pr. adv. \$4.

Constables' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

You can make a minute of it, and
I will call again.

I HAVE given indulgence from minutes to years, to those who stand indebted to me, and most earnestly solicit an immediate payment.
E. M. BRONSON.
Charlotte, Feb. 18, 1826. 3173

MAP

Of the State of North-Carolina.

A CORRECT Map of the State in which he resides must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the State lying at a distance from them, as well as those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct MAP of the STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object, the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person, in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, \$8 each. JOHN MACRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 4164
Subscriptions for the above Map will be received at this office.

Patent Corn-Sheller,

A NEW INVENTION.
WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLER, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,
WM. CORNWELL.
N. B. The price of the Patent Corn Sheller will be \$11 delivered at the shop, or \$12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.
All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.
Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826. 571f

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber, about the twenty-fifth of January last, my negro man JOE, of a slender make and not very black. He was once the property of Judge Lowry, and is tho't to be lurking about somewhere in Mecklenburg county. Any person apprehending and delivering him to me, living in Lincoln county, near the mouth of South Fork, or securing him in jail, so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded by
LEROY STOWE.
Feb. 18, 1826. 3173f

\$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a negro Woman named NANCY, about 20 years of age, remarkably likely, and of a pleasant expression of countenance—usually looks down, and when she raises her eyes, they have rather a white appearance. Her voice is mild, and I think her nose is a little aquiline. I have strong reason to believe the said woman was taken up about four miles above Charlotte, on or about the first of last November, since which I have heard nothing of her. The woman was of good character, and was enticed away by her husband; and I have no doubt that they were separated near Charlotte, that she would have given herself up or been taken and told to whom she belonged—which makes me believe she is concealed or stolen. Any person who will prosecute the thief to conviction, and give me information where my woman is, will be entitled to the above reward; or to twenty dollars, for giving me information where I may get my woman.
WILLIAM MCWILLIE.
Camden, Jan. 27, 1826. 5173f

Stray.

I HEREBY give notice, that My Stray Book an iron grey Horse, fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, with blue mane and tail. Said Whiteside lives in the Providence settlement, south of Charlotte about 12 or 15 miles.
JNO. DAVIS, one of the Rangers for the county of Mecklenburg, North-Carolina.
Dec. 9, 1825. 3175

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

NORTH-CAROLINA State Lottery.

FIRST CLASS.

(Authorised by Acts of Congress and the Legislature of North-Carolina.)

For the benefit of Oxford Academy and Washington Canal.

J. B. YATES & A. MCINTYRE, Managers.

To be drawn on the 15th of March, 1826, at the City of Raleigh.

Scheme.

1	Prize of \$20,000	is	\$20,000
1	-	15,000	- 15,000
1	-	10,000	- 10,000
1	-	5,276	- 5,276
2	-	5,000	- 10,000
18	-	1,000	- 18,000
36	-	500	- 18,000
186	-	25	- 9,300
372	-	12	- 9,300
1,302	-	6	- 15,624
13,950	-		- 83,700
15,870	Prizes.		\$214,200
26,970	Blanks.		
42,840	Tickets.		

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets \$6	Quarter	\$1.50
Half do. 3	Eighth	75

Packages of 12 Tickets, embracing the 36 numbers of the Lottery, which must draw at least \$25 50 nett, (shares in proportion) with so many chances for capitals, may be had at the following rates:

Whole Packages, \$75	Quarter do.	\$18
Half do. 36	Eighth do.	9

If preferred, CERTIFICATES of Packages will be furnished at the following rates:

Whole Package \$46.50—Shares in proportion.

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 36 numbers.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets or Shares can be had at the above rates at the Managers' Office, Raleigh, or their Agent, at the

POST-OFFICE, CHARLOTTE.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just completed opening a

Fresh Stock of Goods,

equal if not superior to any they have ever offered for sale. They are now prepared to furnish their customers with any article in their line; and respectfully invite them, and all others, to call and examine their goods, and hear their prices.

KENDRICK & ABERNATHY.

Charlotte, Feb. 17, 1826. 3173

John McQuay & Co.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, among which are—

Sugar and Coffee,
Jamaica and
New England } RUM.
French Brandy, }
Holland and } GIN.
Northern }
First quality Molasses,
Claret,
Teneriff,
Madeira,
Colmanar, and
Port.
Cordials of the best kind,
No. 2 Mackarel,
Philadelphia Porter,
Figs and Raisins,
Sweet Oranges,
V. ellington Boots, first quality,
Mould Candles,
Soft shell Almonds,
Table Salt,
Crockery Ware,
Snuff and Segars,
Lorillard's Cut Tobacco, and
Confectionaries of all kinds.
Feb. 25, 1826. 3174

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, about the 12th November last, somewhere between my own house and Matthew Bain's, or else between my house and Charlotte, a large bundle of Notes, amongst which are the following:—Two notes on Guy Maxwell, one on John Rogers, one on Matthew Bain, several on Andrew Miller, deceased; together with a number of others not at present recollected. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver me said papers, and forewarn any person from trading for any of said notes.
MATTHEW WALLACE.
Feb. 4, 1826. 3174f

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, in Fredell county, on the 6th instant, a dark bay MARE, with tail and mane nearly black, about 14 or 15 hands high, and ten or twelve years old. She went away with a bridle on, was shod all round, and had a very sore back. It is expected she will make for Pendleton District, S. C. I will give five dollars reward to any person who will give information to me of said mare, so that I get her again.
JOSHUA PINKSTON.
Lincolnton, Feb. 17, 1826. 3174

Just Published,

AND for sale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By JOSEPH MOORE, F. D. M. Price, 25 cents.

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

DESULTORY.

Finances of the Government.—The Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Representatives of the United States, have made a report, occupying thirty-one printed octavo pages; the report does not vary, essentially, the state of the finances as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose report we published a few weeks ago. The Committee, however, do not concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury to contract a loan for the redemption of that portion of the public debt that becomes due in 1829 and 1830. "Under circumstances, say the Committee, in which the Government is under no obligation to pay the public debt, at any precise time, but is at liberty, and, perhaps, bound in duty, to discharge it with the greatest advantage to the state of the finances, without producing unnecessary inconvenience to the creditor, and giving due weight to the considerations already presented, the committee do not feel themselves authorized to recommend a loan or exchange. They recommend, on the contrary, that the finances of the nation should be judiciously cherished; the public expenditures regulated by a wise and liberal economy; and surplus means gradually applied, in each ensuing quarter of the year to which they may be adequate.

"The Committee deem it unnecessary to recommend any particular mode of carrying this scheme into operation, preferring to leave it to be regulated by the convenience and capacity of the Treasury."

"It might be accomplished, in relation to all the six per cents, except the \$16,000,000 of 1813, by partial payments, from time to time, of each certificate, and upon the principle of distribution among the several land offices: but, as the terms of that loan require all the stock, owned by any one individual, at given period, to be paid, it would perhaps be best, for the sake of uniformity, to adopt some mode applicable alike to all the debt.—In this way the owners, whose stock could be paid at the end of any one ensuing quarter, might be designated by lottery, to be drawn at the Treasury, on the last day of a preceding quarter, and notice given accordingly, for three months, of such intended payment, on the day therein to be named."

Georgia Wedding.—It appears from the Darien paper, that a Mr. John Odena lately invited his friends to his wedding and a ball, which he gave in honor of the event. The company assembled, the magistrate and fiddlers were present, as well as the bride and bridegroom. The bride being solicited to receive the ring, she peremptorily refused, observing that she had changed her mind. The company thinking the bride had only been seized with a momentary whim, ordered the musicians to strike up "haste to the wedding," when she and John Odena immediately began dancing, and all the company joined in.—The bride after the dance still continued to refuse her hand to John Odena, and the lady hostess of the house, fearful perhaps that some unpleasant disputes might arise, entered the room with a club, and drove the whole company into the street.

MONSTROUS DIVE.—An occurrence of a frightful nature happened a few days since at Valley Falls, a short distance from this village, which has just been related to us by a gentleman from that place. While Mr. Otis N. Pearce was at work on the roof of a four story cotton factory, he accidentally lost his balance, and the shingles being wet from a recent rain, he was unable to stop himself from going off. When he came to the edge he made a desperate effort to cling to the roof, and for a moment was suspended by the arms over the frightful precipice below. He was instantly compelled to give way, and turning in his fall, struck with his hands and breast the edge of a bank which caved under him and he went into the river with his head downwards. His face struck the bottom, but he came up in a moment, and by the assistance of several near him, he was taken out without any other injury than the fracture of the bones of his wrists and a small bruise on the forehead. It is stated that there were but about four feet in either direction from the place where Mr. P. fell, that he could have escaped being dashed to pieces, had he been so unfortunate as to have struck on any other spot than that which received him. *Pawtucket Chronicle.*

Comparative expense of Candles and Lamps. A person in Philadelphia placed a common glass lamp with a flat wick, half an inch wide, beside a mould candle of the size called Sixes, and allowed both to burn 16 hours and a half without being moved. In that time two candles and

three-fifths were consumed, and one third pint of oil. From the experiment it appears that one gallon of oil will burn 402 hours, and that it requires 10 and three-fifths pounds of candles to burn the same time; so that, supposing oil to be 75 cents per gallon, it will be equal to mould candles at 7 cents per pound, which shows the advantage gained in the use of oil to be very great.

Foreign.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship *Canada*, Capt. Rogers, arrived on Saturday, from Liverpool, having sailed thence on the morning of the 4th ultimo. The papers contain no political intelligence of moment.

On the 1st of January, the stock of Cotton in the Liverpool market was ascertained to be three hundred and eleven thousand bales, or one hundred and ninety thousand bales more than at the same period last year. This declaration had caused a decline in the price of about 1d per pound, and a further decline was expected.

Letters from Havre of Dec. 26, state that about 5000 bales of Cotton had arrived since the 22d—no alteration in the price—sales dull.

The money market was becoming better. Of about seventy banking establishments in England which had stopped, five had already resumed payment. The late shock had extended to Ireland, where several failures had occurred. The most important is stated to be the extensive house of Henry Higginbotham, of Dublin, which had produced a great sensation in that city.

The deficiency in the revenue of the British Customs, in the last quarter of 1825, is said to be 730,000l.

A Treasury order, dated 8th December, permits tobacco to be warehoused five years without additional rent, and orders the duty to be charged on the weight actually delivered from the warehouse.

For the purpose of encouraging the growth of Cotton in the Isle of Malta, the importation is permitted in England free of duty.

On the first news of the death of Alexander, the august members of the Imperial Family, the council of the Empire, and the Ministers, assembled at the Palace, when the Grand Duke Nicholas, first, and after him all the public officers who were present, as well as all the regiments of Imperial Guards, took the oath of fidelity to the Emperor Constantine I.

The London Gazette contains an order for the Court to go into mourning on Sunday the 1st, for his late Majesty the Emperor of Russia: to change mourning on Sunday the 15th; and to go out on Sunday the 22d inst.

There were buried in the city of London, according to the bills of Mortality, from the 14th Dec. 1824, to the 13th Dec. 1825, 10,825 males, and 10,201 females, in all 21,026; christened in the same period, 12,915 males, 12,719 females, in all 25,634.

Concerning the Greeks we find no news at all.

The total import of Cotton into the Kingdom of Great Britain in 1825, was 820,929 bales,—which exceeds that of 1824 by 280,355, and 251,522 more than either of the previous five years. The stock remaining on hand on the 31st December, was greater than at the close of either the previous years. Estimating the import of Cotton the same this as the past year, to which add present stock on hand in port, shows a supply for 1826 of 1,236,888 bales; and, estimating the consumption and export the same this as the past year, which was 640,330 bales, the supply for 1826 will shew an excess the present year of 596,558 bales, leaving stock in ports on the 31st December next, for the consumption and export of 1827, equal to the whole consumption and average export from the kingdom the past year.

Cotton—Upland 6½ to 9½, Orleans 8½ to 11d, Alabama 6½ the 8½d, Sea Island 20 to 33d, Stained do. 7 to 11d.

LONDON, DEC. 28.—On Saturday Mr. Rufus King, the American Minister, transacted business at the Foreign Office.

FROM HAVANA.

The following letter from the Baltimore American, containing the last information from Havana, will show that they apprehend & are not badly provided with means to repel an attack from the patriots.

"We are quiet here at present and expect to remain so for some time, unless visited by some of our neighbors. The troops lately arrived from Europe, and those yet expected, with the great number of loyalists this place contains, make it probable that no attempt, at present, to overthrow the government, would be attended with success. I say the great number of loyalists here, as all those, or

at least a great number of those who have been expelled from Colombia and Mexico, flocked to this place.

We have in port six frigates, and in Havana and the immediate neighborhood, about 6000 European troops. It is supposed there are about 2500 to 3000 European troops more in the other parts of the Island. There are also about 1200 colored troops, but these are not kept in active service. What would be the consequence of an invasion, no one can foretell. Some think they would be repulsed, unless very strong indeed; while others believe that a great number of the Creoles, and all the vagabonds, (of which we have a great number,) would flock to the standard of any invader, and render their success certain. We are here quite in the dark, and know no more of what is going on at the opposite part of the Island, than we do of the interior of Africa. We look for news from the United States. I do not send you any newspapers, they would be as useless as blank paper. The two daily papers printed here are filled with trash of no use to any intelligent reader here, and, if possible, less to a citizen of the United States. In the mean time, the trade of this place is daily decreasing, it not being now one half of what it was three years ago. The enormous traffic carried on here with Mexico is totally annihilated."

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 13.—By the brig Navarre, arrived below, in 45 days from Rio Janeiro, we learn that the Emperor of Brazil, on the 10th of December, declared war against the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata. Great preparations were making, when the Navarre sailed, for prosecuting the war with vigor.—Several transports, with troops, had sailed for Monte Video, and a strong naval force was off Buenos Ayres, blockading that port. A great number of privateers were on the Coast of Brazil, from Buenos Ayres, and had made several captures. The Empress of the Brazils had lately presented a son and heir to his Imperial Majesty. There was great rejoicing on the occasion.

DECREE OF DECLARATION OF WAR.

The government of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, having committed acts of hostility against this Empire, without provocation, or previous formal declaration of war, rejecting thus the forms established among civilized Nations, it is required, by the dignity of the Brazilian People, and the rank which belongs to us, among Powers, that I, having heard my Council of State, should declare, as I now do, war, against the said Provinces and their government; directing, that by sea and land all possible hostilities be waged upon them; authorizing such armaments as my subjects may please to use against that nation; declaring that all captures or prizes, of whatever nature, shall accrue entirely to the captors, without any deduction in favor of the public Treasury.

[Here follows the regulation for the publication and distribution of the decree.]

Rio Janeiro, 10th of Dec. 1825; fourth year of the Independence of the Empire.

Brazil.—The Declaration of War against Buenos Ayres, by the Emperor of Brazil, was on the 10th of December last. On the 17th the ports of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata were declared in a state of blockade, and notifications of the fact officially transmitted to foreign agents.

Mendicity in the Netherlands.—According to a report presented to the Government in 1814, there were then nearly 700,000 paupers living scattered about, which, in a population of 5,500,000, is more than 12-100ths, or one in eight. At the end of 1823, there were, moreover, 84,000 paupers, between 700 and 800 poor-houses, at the charge of the Government, and 42 work-houses, in which more than 7,000 are employed; but the system of colonization has succeeded so well that soon there will be no more occasion for these work-houses. There are already ten colonies, (we believe they have been planted on the waste lands which are found in the Netherlands,) of which eight are in the Northern Provinces, and two in the Southern. They contain 600 houses, and between 4,000 and 5,000 persons, who have already brought a great deal of land under cultivation. In general these colonies have succeeded beyond expectation; they have both schools and churches, and present an appearance of contentment. The number of poor in the Netherlands leads to a remarkable conclusion. If among 100 individuals there are 12 paupers, the latter must be nourished by the remaining 88. But of these, not above 44 will be males; but supposing some of the females work, we must still deduct the children and the aged.—But we must also deduct the members of the administration, with all the subalterns of government, the military, the clergy, &c. whence we may conjecture, that in 100 persons there are not 22 who work, and whose labor suffices, thanks to the fertility of Europe, to industry, and to the perfection of machinery.

Constantine I.—A French writer of an account of the triumphant entry of the Allied Army into Paris, 1814, gives the following description of the Arch Duke Constantine, now Emperor of Russia.—“He is tall, well made, with a fair complexion; his profile is scarcely human, his nose that of a monkey; he is near sighted, contracting his eyes when looking attentively, which are covered with uncommonly large light eyebrows, his voice is hoarse and husky, he has a rough soldier like manner, is sarcastic, yet affable and witty.”

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.—Mr. Storrs, of New York, offered the following:

Resolved, That it is expedient that the Constitution of United States be so amended that the Senators from the several States shall not be appointed by the Legislatures of the States, but shall be chosen by the electors in each State, having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Mr. Storrs said, that he submitted this resolution merely for consideration at present. If the House, when they should take up the various propositions offered at this session of Congress to amend the Constitution, should come to the conclusion that some of them should be adopted, he might, at a future day, call their attention to that which he now offered. His opinion of its expediency must depend on the opinion which the House should express on the other amendments now before them, and which may very soon be acted on. He should now only move to lay the resolution on the table.

The resolution was accordingly ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15.—The Speaker laid before the House the following communications:

A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting his report upon the subject of enlarging the time within which merchandise may be exported, with the benefit of drawback, from one to two years; prepared in obedience to the resolution of the House of the 2d of March, 1825: which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A communication from the Department of War, transmitting an abstract of the general annual returns of the Militia of the United States, and of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, prepared from the latest returns from the States and Territories of the United States.

The House, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. McLane, of Delaware, in the Chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the following resolutions, moved by Mr. McDuffie, on the 9th of December last, viz:

“Resolved, That, for the purpose of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, the Constitution ought to be so amended, that a uniform system of voting by districts shall be established in all the States; and that the Constitution ought to be further amended, in such manner as will prevent the election of the aforesaid officers from devolving upon the respective Houses of Congress.

“Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with instructions to prepare and report a joint resolution, embracing the aforesaid objects.”

The resolution having been read—

Mr. McDuffie took the floor, and addressed the Chair, at large, in favour of his proposition. His speech will be reported fully hereafter, and for the present, the general course of his argument only is stated. After a few preliminary observations, he adverted to the circumstances under which the Constitution had been framed, and passed a deserved eulogium on the wisdom, the patriotism, and talents, of the Convention who framed it. He then remarked on the happy results which had followed; but thought that experience had shown, that the Convention had failed in that part of the Constitution, which relates to the Executive department. On this subject, he contended, the provisions of the Constitution were neither uniform nor permanent—each State being allowed to choose electors in such manner as it thinks most expedient, and being at liberty to change the mode of choice as often as it likes. He illustrated the injustice and inequality which resulted from some States voting by districts, and others by general ticket. He insisted on the necessity of the rule's being made uniform all over the Union. He inveighed against the pernicious effects inseparable from an election by a general ticket, as going to annihilate the voice of the minority, to throw all the power of the States into the hands of a few intriguers; and as operating, in some cases, to defeat the wishes of the nation, by causing a minority to decide the election of a President. He took the ground that the Legislatures of the States had, from the beginning, been guilty of usurpation in appointing electors of President; and insisted that they ought to stand by as sentinels, watching against encroachments by the General Government, but not to interfere in the election at all. He repelled the argument derived in favor of the general ticket system from State rights—which he said were, by a delusion, supposed to be maintained, by the general ticket system, to the actual sacrifice of the rights of the People of the States. He combated the idea of the district system leading to consolidation, insisting that by removing the election still farther from the influence of the General Government, it had a directly opposite tendency.

Mr. McD. was proceeding in his argument, when Mr. Saunders moved that the committee rise. The motion prevailed—and the committee rose, and, having ob-

tained leave to sit again, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16.—The House, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union—Mr. McLane, of Delaware, in the Chair, on the resolution declaring it expedient to amend the Constitution of the United States, as regards the election of President and Vice President.

Mr. McDuffie resumed his speech, in support of the resolution. In the course of his remarks, he contended against the idea that the State Legislatures will operate as a check to the progress or abuse of Executive power, so long as, under the power of directing the mode of choosing Electors, they had a part in the election of the Executive. In discussing the proposition which has been suggested, to return the choice of President to the People, where the Electors fail to make a choice, Mr. McD. went into an extensive discussion of the value of responsibility, as the distinguishing feature of our Government; and insisted that it should ever be in proportion to power conferred, as the only effectual check to the exercise of that power. He dwelt upon the amount of power exercised by the President of the United States, which he contended was fully equal to that of the King of England. He approved of intrusting him with great power, but would take a security against its abuse, by giving the election to the People. Executive power, in the old Republics, was guarded either by a pure democracy, or by balancing it by some other power in the State. He contended against the insufficiency of both these, and their practical impossibility in this country. He combated the objection against putting the election of President into the hands of the People, founded on the idea of their being deficient in intelligence, and in virtue; in which part of the subject, he adverted to the vast effects of the Art of Printing, and the difference it produced in the possibility of a Republic's existing and continuing on a large scale. He scouted the idea of any danger from turbulence or confusion, and insisted, from the nature of the case, that the body of this Nation could not be instigated to violence, by any question on the Presidential election. He insisted on the capacity of the People to choose the best and wisest men; and thought there was greater danger from their coldness and indifference, than from any political ferment. Hence he argued in favor of the amendment, as tending to draw their attention more powerfully to the state of political affairs. A President, chosen by the People, he argued, would be swayed by gratitude, and could not be a tyrant; but those who obtained power against the Public preference, were under a strong temptation of the opposite kind.

Mr. McD. closed his remarks by a full consideration of the effects of Executive patronage, its extent, and the urgent danger of its being brought to bear upon the Members of Congress, particularly where States represented by but few members, or by a single member. He adverted to the manner in which the devil tempted our first parents, and insisted that the politicians of this country were even more accessible, through their ambition and love of ease and show, than those in other governments. He concluded his observations about half past 3 o'clock, when,

Mr. Storrs, of New-York, rose to address the chair; but, on the suggestion of other gentlemen, moved that the committee rise.

Before the Committee rose, Mr. McDuffie modified his resolutions, so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That, for the purpose of electing the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Constitution ought to be amended in such manner as will prevent the election of the aforesaid officers from devolving on Congress.

Resolved, That a uniform system of voting by Districts ought to be established in all the States, the number of Districts in each State to equal the number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress, and each District having one vote.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, with instructions to prepare and report a joint resolution, embracing the aforesaid objects.

The Committee having then obtained leave to sit again—The House adjourned.

FEBRUARY 18.—In the Senate, a bill was reported for the relief of Otway Burns, and the report of the committee on Foreign Relations against the petition of Alexander Scott, was agreed to. The Senate were in Executive business until after 3 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives yesterday an interesting report from the Secretary of War was transmitted by the President, in relation to the site for an arsenal at Augusta in Georgia. Mr. Cambreleng introduced a resolution calling for the monthly statements of the affairs of the United States Bank for the last year. On motion of Mr. Cook, of Illinois, the Committee on Public Lands were instructed to consider the expediency of allowing certain privileges to settlers near the Lead Mines in Illinois.

The House then went into committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, when Mr. Storrs delivered an able speech, which occupied about two hours, in opposition to Mr. McDuffie's proposition to

amend the Constitution. Mr. Alexander, of Virginia, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, made an adverse report on the subject of a Territorial Government.

The House adjourned till Monday.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman from Baltimore, dated Mexico, December 30, 1825, communicated to the Editor of the Gazette.

“I regret to inform you that our old friend General Wilkinson is no more.—We have but just now paid the last honors to this brave soldier. The General, you may recollect, ever since his arrival in this country, has been afflicted with diarrhoea, so common among all strangers here. In his case, from his very advanced age and infirmities, it has proved more than usually obstinate, and though yielding for a time to medicine and diet, has continued to assail him to the hour of his death. For the last two or three weeks, he has been so enfeebled by his disease, that he has been unable to take his usual exercise on horseback. I have seen him almost daily, during this period, at his favourite little villa on the La Vega, where he has resided for the last summer—but his constitution was now so broken down, and his stomach so impaired, that I completely despaired of his recovery. Nothing but large doses of opium could at all mitigate his disorder. He died on the night of the 28th, in the hands of a few friends and his creole. His body was brought to the house of our Minister, Mr. Poinsett, and his interment took place this afternoon in the Parish of St. Miguel. As an old soldier of the Revolution, every effort was made to procure for him military honours, but these were peremptorily denied, on the plea that such honours were not even granted to their own countrymen. He was followed to the grave by the most distinguished military and civil officers, and by all the respectable foreigners of the city.”

Fire.—A fire broke out on Tuesday evening, about 10 o'clock, in Renwick street, in a new unfinished three story house, which, as we have not seen it noticed, merits from its circumstances, a passing paragraph. It seems a poor woman with three children, was permitted to occupy the third story, and the fire was discovered in the lower story.

The poor woman appeared at the third story window imploring assistance—the interior was on fire, and no ladder to be had. After a most painful suspense, the flames raging furiously, and the woman horror struck, and having no hope of preservation, a ladder was procured, and short as it was, she contrived to get on it. A girl followed her, she dragged out a boy and they attempted to descend—the ladder cracked and shook, but with assistance they reached the pavement, the flames encircling them from the second story window. After she and the children had been carried to a place of safety, she discovered that her youngest child was left a prey to the devouring element. A young man boldly ascended the ladder, and after groping through the rooms, filled with smoke and flames, returned and said he could find no child. A fireman seized a torch and ascended the ladder, dashed through the flames and returned, dragging what seemed to be a bundle of rags, black and burnt—it was a child about 6 years old, almost lifeless, which he found in a corner of the back room, nearly smothered. Thus was the whole family saved by the intrepidity of the firemen.

N. Y. Nat. Adv.

The valuable Woollen Factory of Messrs. Samuel & Jonathan Rogers, situated on Muncy Creek, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 28th ult. The loss of Messrs. Rogers, is estimated from 10 to 15 thousand dollars. Some time since, a similar establishment belonging to the same gentlemen, was swept away by a flood in the Loyalsock.

The automaton Chess-player.—Yesterday in the ship Howard from Havre, arrived among the passengers, Mr. Maelzel, bringing with him the long known, but not yet discovered, chess-player, which has so long puzzled and surprised all Europe. Mr. Maelzel says that the automaton has played with the most skillful players to be found in England, France and Germany, and has only lost 5 games in 400. It will be exhibited publicly in a few days, of which we presume some due notice will be given. It is considered the greatest piece of mechanism that the human mind has ever invented, and has hitherto baffled every attempt to discover by what secret springs its movements are directed. It appears to the spectator to be guided by an uncontrolled free will, standing entirely insulated, and not having any apparent connexion with any living being.

N. Y. Evening Post.

We have received our file of the Mexican paper, the *Aguila Mexicana*,—a journal of superior cast—for the month of December. It continues to inculcate the necessity of rendering Cuba independent, and bears fresh testimony to the happy influence of Mr. Poinsett's councils and hospitality upon the spirit and forms of Mexican society. It ridicules the Haytian President Boyer's convention with France, as slavish and foolish.

Nat. Gazette.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1826.

Small Pox.—To prevent unnecessary alarm, as well as to put a stop to unfounded or exaggerated reports, we deem it proper to state, that a solitary case of this disease has made its appearance in this town. It was brought here from Charleston, by a man named Gardner Mays, belonging to Lincoln county, and is confined to him. From the precaution taken by the Commissioners of the Town, of placing a guard around the premises where the man is confined, to prevent all ingress and egress, we entertain no apprehension that the disease will spread; and no one need be deterred, by the fear of contagion, from visiting the town.

We publish a letter this week, from Mr. ROTHE, a gentleman known to many of our citizens, to the editors of the Raleigh Register, concerning the gold region of this state, which he has recently examined. Mr. Rothe is now employed by the Gold Company of North-Carolina, and is represented by those well qualified to judge, as a gentleman of science and skill; he is besides, a practical miner.—It may consequently be expected, that the search for gold, under his superintendence, will be conducted with skill, and the business rendered much more profitable than it has hitherto been.

We may here mention, that a mine has been discovered, about half a mile from this place, on the plantation of Maj. McComb; and from the examination which has already been made, it promises to be both extensive and rich. The gold is in a vein of iron ore and ferruginous earth; but its depth and breadth have not yet been ascertained. Preparations, we understand, will shortly be made, to work this mine in an improved mode; and there is little doubt that it will prove as valuable as any one which has yet been discovered.

The following extract from the *Federalist*, may not be inapplicable at this time. The arrogant pretensions of Mr. Forsyth, as to the power of the House of Representatives, making that body supreme, and the other branches of government its humble dependents, are characteristic of the man, and it may be, they meet the approbation of others, who are connected with him in politics; it may be well, therefore, to contrast his extravagant notions with the sentiments entertained by the framers of the constitution on the same subject, as expressed in the subjoined extract.

Extract from the *Federalist*, No. 71.

“However inclined we might be, to insist upon an unbounded complaisance in the executive to the wishes of the people, we can, with no propriety, contend for a like complaisance to the humours of the legislature. The latter may sometimes stand in opposition to the former; and at other times the people may be entirely neutral. In either supposition, it is certainly desirable, that the executive should be in a situation to dare to act on his own opinion with vigour and decision.”

“The same rule which teaches the propriety of partition between the various branches of power, teaches, likewise, that this partition ought to be so contrived as to render the one independent of the other. To what purpose separate the executive or the judiciary from the legislature, if both the executive and the judiciary are so constituted as to be at the absolute devotion of the legislative. Such a separation must be merely nominal, and incapable of producing the ends for which it was established. It is one thing to be subordinate to the laws, another to be dependent on the legislative body. The first comports with, the last violates, the fundamental principles of good government; and whatever may be the forms of the constitution, unites all power in the same hands. The tendency of the legislative authority to absorb every other, has been fully displayed and illustrated by examples in some preceding numbers. In governments purely republican, this tendency is almost irresistible. The representatives of the people in a popular assembly, seem sometimes to fancy, that they are the people themselves, and betray strong symptoms of impatience and disgust at the least sign of opposition from any other quarter, as if the exercise of its rights, by either the executive or judiciary, were a breach of their privilege, and an outrage to their dignity.—They often appear disposed to exert an imperious control over the other departments; and, as they commonly have the

people on their side, they always act with such momentum, as to make it very difficult for the other members of the government to maintain the balance of the constitution."

Congress.—The House of Representatives have taken up Mr. McDuffie's resolutions, relative to an amendment of the constitution in regard to the election of President. Mr. McDuffie's speech in support of them, is reported at length in the Washington papers; it is an able one, but much too long. It might be reduced one half, without impairing its effect, or injuring the argument—it would then stand some chance of being generally read; now, not one in a hundred will have the patience to wade through it.

An amendment of the constitution, providing a uniform mode of choosing electors by districts, would doubtless receive the approbation of a large majority of the American people; but it is very questionable whether the amendments now proposed in Congress, will be in accordance with the wishes of the country. They contemplate a radical change in the constitution; and we do not believe public sentiment calls for such a change—certainly, we have seen no evidence of it. We have no notion of launching out into the hazardous ocean of experiment, in search of a doubtful benefit at the risk of positive good; and much less are we disposed to alter the constitution to accommodate individuals, to answer partial instead of general ends.

The prediction of the London Courier, a ministerial paper, in the article which we copy below, seems to be fully realized in the course of opposition to the Panama mission.

[From the London Courier.] We have received New-York, and other American papers to the 17th ult. this morning. The most interesting portion of their contents is an official correspondence between the Colombian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the functionaries of other South American Republics, respecting the Grand Council of Representatives, who are to assemble at Panama. The United States have been invited to send a Minister; but it does not appear that any decision had been come to by the Cabinet of Washington upon the subject.—We should not be surprised to find the latter Government, in the plenitude of its republican dignity, declining an honor of so questionable a nature, emanating from the younger branches of the democratic family of the New World. The United States have shown, on many occasions, that notwithstanding their republican sentiments, and their occasional boasts of republican simplicity, there prevails no inconsiderable portion of that attachment to form and etiquette, which is supposed to belong only to the ancient monarchies of Europe. With this feeling, they will probably think that they ought to be placed at the head of any federative assembly, called together for purposes common to the political interests of North and South America. They may even shrink from an acquiescence, which would seem to imply that they were incapable of defending their own independence against the imaginary aggressions on the part of Europe, without acceding to this system of mutual support.

Congressmen mistaken in an important point of American history.

The editor of the New-York Evening Post makes the following remarks:—"We cannot let this occasion pass without saying, that never was a greater mistake, in point of fact, than that stated by the Honorable member from Va. Mr. Floyd, in the course of his speech (through a defect of memory unquestionably, certainly not designedly) that Washington when he made the British treaty, went first to the house and ascertained whether the requisite funds to carry it into effect would be granted, and then made the treaty. Diametrically opposite to this was his conduct—he concluded the treaty first by the advice and consent of the Senate, whose exclusive province it was to make it, and afterwards, and not till then, he applied to the House of Representatives for the requisite funds to carry it into effect, correctly considering that house bound by the constitution to make the necessary grant.—We cannot permit this mistake of Mr. Floyd's to pass unnoticed. Mr. Livingston, too, we are sorry to perceive by his speech, has fallen into a similar error."

North-Carolina Gold.—We have received the following interesting letter, says the Raleigh Register, from Mr. Charles E. Rothe, (the ingenious and experienced Miner from Saxony, whom Professor Olmstead lately employed to make certain Mineralogical Examinations which his duties as Professor of Chemistry would not allow him leisure to attend to himself) which we have pleasure in laying before our readers:

"SALISBURY, FEB. 15, 1826.
"Gentlemen.—In compliance with the promise I made you, when in Raleigh, to give you some occasional information concerning the Gold region in the western part of this state, where I have been

engaged in making surveys and observations since I left Raleigh, I have thought proper to give you the following:

Owing to the season of the year, it has been impossible for us, to add very much to our previous knowledge, concerning the probable richness and localities of Gold in this section of country; notwithstanding, more has been done this season, we believe, than in any previous one.

Several veins of different formations, have been discovered which are of greater extent than the thin alluvial layers of mud, which has been hitherto washed for collecting the particles of gold with which it is impregnated.

Three different formations have been discovered in the Greenstone and Greenstone Slate, which are the only rocks in this section of country, that contain the veins of gold and other minerals.

One formation, which is principally situated in Mecklenburg county, contains the Gold in veins of iron ore. By washing the pulverized ore, small particles of gold may be obtained, which are seldom discoverable in the compact mass of the ore. It is impossible to give a correct idea of the length and depth of the veins of this formation, until they shall have been worked more extensively.

A second formation, situated in Cabarrus, Montgomery, &c. generally contains the gold in veins of quartz. In this formation the gold is irregularly placed between the different strata of the quartz.—The gold may be discovered by disuniting contiguous portions of the quartz.—The greater part of the gold which is found at this time, is obtained from veins of this formation. These veins are not so extensive as those of the first formation.

The third, and last formation has not yet been so well examined as the two former. It appears to be composed of a variety of different ores containing gold in a state of mechanical mixture with them. These ores are chiefly Pyramidal Copper pyrites, or Yellow Copper Pyrites, Prismatic Iron Pyrites, Prismatic Arsenic Pyrites and Prismatic Tellurium-Glance.

A society has been organized in this vicinity for the purpose of working these veins systematically and extensively: and for the purpose of proceeding scientifically to discover other veins. This is the only method by which we can acquire any correct knowledge concerning the gold in this section of country or hope to reap any great and lasting advantages from it.

In the course of my examinations, diligent search has been made for Platina, but hitherto without success.

The above is all the information which can be given at present, on this subject. I am, gentlemen,

Yours most respy,
CHARLES E. ROTHE.

The Boston Bard.—The New York Advocate publishes the following letter from Robert S. Coffin, the Boston Bard, and subsequently announces the receipt of several sums of money for his use; among other contributions a young lady sent him three dollars. Our mite shall be put in, and we invite the admirers of genius to hand in a small contribution, which we shall take pleasure in forwarding with our own.—*Balt. Patriot.*

YORKTOWN, WESTCHESTER CO. N. Y.

"My health has been, and continues to be, so bad, that I have not been forty rods from the house in which I reside since last November; and from the hands of a Quaker family I receive the pittance of charity, the common necessities of life. For these things, I assure you, I am grateful—but there are medicines, and certain condiments, an invalid requires, which I am altogether unable to obtain; my clothes are few, and unfit for the inclemencies of the season. I will not say that my countrymen are ungrateful, in the main—but I now absolutely need the assistance of humanity to smooth the passage to the grave. Will relief be granted? For numerous public journals I have poured out the effusions of my brain, as freely as the rains of heaven—seldom receiving any pecuniary recompense for the same, or even wishing a reward, while health and hope attended my earthly pilgrimage: the scene has changed, and I am an American beggar, at the portals of my countrymen! This is not only literally, but truly speaking; and why is it? Show me the verse of mine which the father would hesitate to lay before his offspring; show me the line which tends to the destruction of virtue; point out to me the poem, that, directly or indirectly, encourages cruelty to the brute, or oppression to the son of Africa's torrid clime; tell me the hour when I forgot to pour my song above the tombs of the departed brave!"

MARYLAND.—A bill is before the Legislature of this State, to alter the constitution, so that the Governor shall be elected by the People, and proposing that the election shall be made in the same manner as Delegates are now elected. The election to be for the term of three years.—A Secretary of State is to be appointed by the Governor, whose duties are specified. All the powers now vested in the present Executive, are to be exercised by the Governor, except the appointment of Chancellor, Judges of the courts

of common law, Attorney General, and General, Field, and Staff Officers, who shall be nominated by the Governor and appointed, if approved, by the Senate.—The Governor is also to make all appointments now made by the Legislature, except the Treasurer and the officers of their own body. *Raleigh Register.*

Influenza.—We are concerned to learn, that this disease is very prevalent, and in a number of instances has proved fatal in the lower counties of this State.—We have heard of several deaths in Nash, Edgecomb, Martin and Bertie; some of them after a sickness of a few days only. In Windsor, a negro woman expired at once in a fit of coughing. But persons are variously afflicted: some are taken with pains in the head, face, ears or throat; others are seized with pains in their limbs. This disease being somewhat of a new character, the Physicians, we believe, have been at some loss how to treat it. Blood letting has proved fatal. At the North, we learn, that Calomel, with some active adjunct, is used, and powerful Sudorifics; and when the throat is affected, gargling ought not to be neglected. We have pleasure in stating that though some slight catarrhal affections have been experienced, no serious attack of this epidemic has occurred in this city or vicinity.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Baltimore Chron. says in consequence of the general indisposition of the members of the Legislature of Maryland, an adjournment until the first of May next is seriously talked of. For more than a week past it has been with great difficulty that business could be conducted, those members who were able to attend the House, being generally harassed with coughs. We are told that scarcely one member of either House has escaped the prevailing disease. Should an adjournment not take place, the sickness must, we presume, protract the session until some time in March.

The last National Intelligencer announces the death of Judge Todd, an associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The purchase and erection of Custom Houses and Public Warehouses, has cost the general government since 1816, the sum of \$63,694 dollars.

Since the 4th July, 1776, the government has expended in the purchase of real estate, in behalf of the United States, within the territorial limits of the States, the sum of \$61,958 dollars.

Since 1st Jan. 1824, the Naval Courts of Enquiry, and Courts Martial have cost the Treasury, altogether, the sum of 18,977 dollars.

The bill authorizing Mr. Jefferson to dispose of his real property by lottery, has passed both Houses of the Legislature of Virginia—in the House of Delegates, by a vote of 125 to 62, and in the Senate, 13 to 4—and is therefore a law.

Queer Typographical blunder.—In a late report of Legislative proceedings, published in the Boston Palladium, mention is made of a "bill for the relief of poor debators."—Such a bill would not be altogether untimely. *Nantucket Inq.*

A wag remarking on the hardness of the times, gives the following reason:

What better reason can you guess
Why men grow poor and ladies thinner,
Than, thousands now for dinner dress,
'Till nothing's left to dress for dinner.

Sagacity of Rats—a thorough good Story.

At Amsterdam, in a street called Wood Market, recently lived a man who was curious in keeping fowls. One of his hens, though in the midst of summer, had stopped yielding her usual produce, and yet made her usual cackling; he searched the nest, but could not find even the shell of an egg, which made him resolve to watch her closely. He accordingly the next day placed himself in such a situation as to be able to observe her motions minutely; when to his great surprise he saw her discharge her egg, but no sooner was she off the nest, than three rats made their appearance. One of them immediately laid himself on his back, whilst the others rolled the egg upon his belly, which he clasped between his legs and held it firm; the other two then laid hold of his tail, and gently dragged him out of sight. This wonderful sagacity was exhibited for several days to some curious observers.—*English paper.*

A crazy Capuchin, in the reign of Louis XIII., acquainted his audience, in a fit of enthusiastic delirium, "that he had discovered an expedient, which he had no doubt would make all men just and happy, even in this life, and that the flesh should no longer rebel against the spirit." He then proceeded to explain himself by telling them that the cause of all sin arose from the enmity between God and the Devil, by which means the Almighty was often crossed in his good intentions to mankind both here and hereafter, the Devil by his temptations making us incapable of the mercy of our Creator; "therefore he had a design," he told, "with the assistance of the holy church, to intercede with the Almighty to take Satan into favor again; and then mankind, having no tempter, would all necessarily be good."

Successful case of Transfusion of Blood.—On Wednesday evening last, at the close of Dr. Blundell's introductory lecture, that gentleman communicated, to a numerous class, another successful case of transfusion of blood into the veins. A woman had lost a large quantity of blood after labour; her life was in imminent danger; and, in fact, from all the symptoms, there was no probability that she could live more than three or four hours. Mr. Doubleday, of the Blackfriars-road, who attended her, having read in the *Lancet*, of the operation of transfusion which Dr. Blundell lately performed with success, determined to make a trial of it. He accordingly took a quantity of blood from the arm of her husband, and having made an opening into the median vein of the right arm, proceeded to inject the blood with a syringe, in the manner prescribed by Dr. Blundell, in the late experiment.

The operation was performed without the least difficulty; and as soon as three charges of the syringe, or six ounces of blood, had been ejected, the woman, who was a native of the sister kingdom, exclaimed, "I feel as strong as a bull!" The syringe was replenished several times; and upon the whole, fourteen ounces of blood were injected. Mr. Doubleday then very judiciously discontinued the injection, as the patient began to experience a slight pain in the head. The woman shortly after declared that she felt herself well enough to get up and walk. Not one bad symptom has supervened since the operation.

[*Glasgow Mechanics' Mag.*]

Curious Epitaph.—The following extraordinary composition may be seen in the church-yard of Thetford, Norfolk, in England:—

My grandmother was buried here,
My cousin Jane and two uncles dear;
My father perished with a mortification in his thighs;
My sister dropped down in the Minories.
But the reason why I am here, according to my thinking,
Is owing to my good living and hard drinking;
Therefore, good christians, if you'd wish to live long,
Beware of drinking brandy, gin, or any thing strong.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. BINGHAM: A rumor is floating in some parts of Mecklenburg, that I intend to leave my place in Ebenezer Academy, at the end of the present year; respecting which I have only to say, that it is utterly false, and that I cannot conjecture, how it could possibly have originated so soon after my late publication in your paper. I have certainly no inducement to retire from the advance of public favor, when its momentum is rapidly increasing. I feel grateful for the support given to my steady purpose to make this Academy a permanent seminary of learning, and shall endeavor to fill my station to the best of my ability. Fully convinced of the great importance of a thorough Academic education, as being the basis of all future, successful education, I will aim to direct to a focus, at Ebenezer Academy, all the means which reading, observation, and long experience point out, as conducing the most happily to discipline the minds of youth into those intellectual habits, which need not to be unlearned.

ELEAZAR HARRIS.
EBENEZER ACADEMY,
Feb. 24, 1826.

THE MARKET.
Fayetteville, Feb. 22.—Cotton, sales 11 a 11½; Bacon a 7½; Candles, mould, 14 a 15; Coffee, 11½ a 12½; Corn, 80 a 90; Flour, super, 6; Flaxseed, 75; Lead, 10 a 11; Shot, 2½ a 3; Lime 2 25 a 2 50; Molasses, 35 a 40; Nails, cut, 7 a 8, wrought, 18 a 20; Oats, 50 a 60; Sugar, common to prime, 10 a 11; Salt, Liverpool, 70 a 75; Turk's Island, 70 a 75; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tobacco, leaf, 5 a 6; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

Cheraw, Feb. 21.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 00 a 45; Peach, 55; Bacon, 7 a 8; Cotton, 11½ a 12½; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; Corn, scarce, 100 a 125; Flour, superfine, 7 a 8; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 50 a 62; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) \$8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a \$1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 90 a 95—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 9; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 125; Whiskey, 40 a 42.

Camden, Feb. 25.—Cotton, 11 a 11½; corn, \$1; bacon, 10 a 11; whiskey, 43 a 45; brandy, peach, 50 a 55; apple do. 45 a 50; sugar, brown, 11 a 14—loaf, 22 a 24; coffee, 20 a 24; molasses, 55 a 60; iron, Swedish, 64 a 7—upper country, 54 a 6; salt, 81 a 88; bagging, 42 inch, 25; flour, 6 25 a 7.

Charleston, Feb. 18.—Cotton, 12 a 13; corn, 0 a 100; Bacon, 0 a 7; apple brandy, 35 a 37½; whiskey, 30 a 40; beeswax, 32; iron, 5 a 6; coffee, prime green, 18½ a 19, inf. to good, 15 a 17; sugar, brown, 60 a 10, muscovado, 11 a 12, loaf do. 19 a 22; salt, Liverpool, coarse, 45 a 41, Turk's Island, 50 a 60; molasses, 32.

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

For Sale,
A FIRST rate new Philadelphia made CARRIAGE AND HARNESS, low for cash.
J. C. HOIT.
Cheraw, Feb. 21.

The editors of the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal, are requested to give the above four insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Notice.

For the benefit of my Creditors.

I SHALL sell, on Wednesday, the 15th day of March, to satisfy judgments and executions which William Lucky holds in his hands against me, all my household and kitchen furniture, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, a first rate Brass Clock, a Cupboard, Bureau and Sideboard, together with many other articles too tedious to mention.—A large quantity of Iron Wire, of all sizes, a quantity of Tin Ware, some elegant street Lamps, hand Lamps, and many other articles in that line. Also, farming utensils, gardening tools, &c. &c. one Horse, one Cow, an elegant copper Still, for distilling essences, a cart and harness, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock; at which time the terms will be made known.
2174 EDWARD M. BRONSON.

Agricultural Notice.

THE Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 15th of March. A punctual attendance of all the members is requested, as business of importance will be laid before them for consideration.

THOS. G. POLK, President.
Willowood, Feb. 28, 1826. 2174

Agricultural.

At a meeting of the Lincoln County Agricultural Society, at Lincolnton, Tuesday evening, the 27th January, 1826, it was resolved, that the following articles would be competed for on the second Tuesday in November next, viz:—

1. For the best Plough, drawn by two horses, a premium of \$5
 2. The best one horse Plough, 3
 3. The best Colt of the horse or mule kind, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old, each a premium of 5
 4. The best bull or heifer calf, not less than 6 nor more than 18 months old, each 5
 5. The best piece of plain Domestic Cloth, mixed of cotton and wool, not less than 5 yards, 2
 6. The best piece of twill'd, mixed as above, same quantity, 2
 7. The best Coverlet of cotton and wool, 2
 8. For the best cotton Coverlet, 2
 9. For the best piece of Domestic Flannel, not less than 5 yards, 2
 10. For the best piece of Blanketing, not less than 5 yards, 2
 11. The best piece of Carpeting, not less than 10 yards nor one wide, 2
 12. The greatest quantity of Cotton raised on one acre of upland, 5
 13. The greatest quantity of Corn on same kind of land, 5
 14. The greatest quantity of Wheat, same kind of land, 5
 15. The greatest quantity of Rye, same kind of land, 5
 16. The greatest quantity of Barley, same kind of land, 5
 17. The best Straw Cutter, 4
 18. The best constructed Cotton Harrow, 2
 19. The best Plough for opening water furrows or furrows to deposit manure, 5
 20. The greatest quantity and best quality of Hay, raised on one acre of upland, 5
 21. The best ewe and ram Lamb, 5
 22. The best Whetstone to whet English or German Scythes, each 3
 23. The best Stones to whet Carpenters' or Curriers' tools, each 3
- By order of the Society,
3175 VARDRY MCBEE, Sec'y.

A Bargain.

WILL be sold, on Friday, the twenty-fourth of March next, at the late dwelling-house of David Johnson, deceased, a likely Negro Girl, about 15 years of age. Due attendance, and 12 months credit will be given for the whole price, except \$100, which will be ready money.
MATTHEW BAIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 27, 1826. 2174

John Graham's Estate.

THE subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration upon the estate of John Graham, deceased, take this method of informing those indebted to the estate, to come forward and make payment. Also, those who have demands against said deceased, are requested to make them known within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

W. M. BOSTWICK, } Adm'rs.
WM. E. MCBEE, }
Feb. 27, 1826. 3175

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at Public Sale, on Wednesday, the 22d day of March next, at the dwelling-house of Gen. George Graham, all the personal property belonging to the estate of John Graham, deceased,—three negroes, and other articles too tedious to mention; where due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by the subscribers.

W. M. BOSTWICK, } Adm'rs.
WM. E. MCBEE, }
Feb. 27, 1826. 3175

The well bred Horse



Young Joe Royalist,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the low rates of Five Dollars the Season, or Six Dollars paid out of the season; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the Single Leap, paid at the time of service, with the chance of falling into the Season; and Eight Dollars to insure a mare with foal.

The places of standing will be at James P. Rogers', on the Waxhaw creek, every other week, to commence the first week: the next week at Maj. B. Morrow's, and Thomas Oliver's,—at Maj. Morrow's on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and at Thomas Oliver's on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

JAMES BLAKELY.

PEDIGREE.
The Young Joe Royalist is a beautiful sorrel, full sixteen hands high, five years old this spring, and was got by the old imported Horse Royalist.

Notice.

ALL the legal heirs of John Belk, deceased, late of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, are requested to call on Darling Belk, executor, comply with the law and receive their respective part of the negroes, as a division has been made this 16th day of December, 1825.
3174e DARLING BELK.

POETRY.

LIFE AND DEATH.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
O fear not thou to die!
For rather fear to live, for Life
Has thousand snares thy feet to try
By peril, pain, and strife.
Brief is the work of Death;
But Life! the spirit shrinks to see
How full, ere Heaven recalls the breath,
The cup of woe may be.

O fear not thou to die!
No more to suffer or to sin;
No snares without thy faith to try,
No traitor heart within:
But fear, oh! rather fear
The gay, the light, the changeful scene,
The fluttering smiles that greet thee here,
From Heaven thy heart that wean.

Fear least in evil hour,
Thy pure and holy hope, o'ercome
By clouds that in the horizon lower,
Thy spirit feel that gloom
Which over earth and heaven
The covering throws of fell despair;
And deems itself the unforgiven
Predestined child of care.

O fear not thou to die!
To die, and be that blessed one,
Who, in the bright and beautiful sky,
May feel his conflict done—
Who feels that never more
The tear of grief, or shame shall come
For thousand wanderings from the Power
Who loved, and call'd him home!

Imitation of *L'Amour Antique* of the old French
poet Marot.

GOOD OLD TIMES.

In good old times, when Love was jolly,
And prurish arts were deem'd but folly,
And gifts, were gifts, and honest coaxing
Was little like your modern coaxing;
Then folks (God bless them!) thought it holy
That hearty courtship, when begun,
Through twenty, thirty, years should run,
A century of artless fun

In good old times.
But now 'tis nought but mimic tears,
And hollow grief, and studied fears:—
Then cease my want of Love to blame,
For Love, I ween, is not the same.
O! bid him come as once he came

In good old times.

Variety.

All pleasure consists in Variety.

THE FIRST OF APRIL.

The conjectures of authors as to the origin of the custom of making what are termed "April Fools," on this day, are numerous, but little satisfactory. The appellation of "All Fool's Day," usually given to it, seems to denote it to be a different day from the "Feast of Fools," which was held on the 1st of January, of which a very particular description may be found in Du Cange's learned Glossary, under the word *Kalendar*; which has occasioned a conjecture that the word "All" here, is a corruption of our northern word "auld" for old; because mention is made so often in the ancient Roman Calendar of a "Feast of old Fools." It must be granted that this feast stands there on the first day of another month, November; but then it informs us, at the same time, that it is by removal.

"There is nothing hardly (says the author of the Essay to relieve the old Celtic) that will bear a clearer demonstration than that the primitive Christians, by way of conciliating the Pagans to a better worship, humoured their prejudices by yielding to a conformity of names, and even of customs, where they did not essentially interfere with the fundamentals of the Gospel doctrine. This was done in order to quiet their possession, and to secure their tenure: an admirable expedient, and extremely fit, in those barbarous times, to prevent the people from returning to their old religion. Among these, in imitation of the Roman Saturnalia, was the *Festum Fatuorum*, when part of the jollity of the season was a burlesque election of a mock Pope, mock Cardinals, and mock Bishops, attended with a thousand ridiculous and indecent ceremonies, gambols, and antics; such as singing and dancing in the churches in lewd attitudes to ludicrous anthems; all allusive to the exploded pretensions of the Druids, whom these sports were calculated to expose to scorn and derision.

"This Feast of Fools," he continues, "had its designed effect, and contributed, perhaps, more to the extermination of those heathens, than all the collateral aids of fire and sword, neither of which were spared in the persecution of them.

The continuance of customs, especially droll ones, which suit the gross taste of the multitude, after the original cause of them has ceased, is a great, but no uncommon absurdity."

The name *Andrew*, according to this writer, signifies a head Druid or Divine. Hence it was, he adds, that when the Christians, by way of exploding the Druids, turned them into ridicule, in their Feast or Holiday of Fools, one of the buffoon personages was a "Merry Andrew;" a character of whom Pennant (*British Zoology*) has this remark: "It is very singular, that most nations give the name of their favorite dish to the facetious attendant on every mountebank: thus the Dutch call him *Pickle Herring*—the Italians, *Maccaroni*—the French *Dean Potage*—the Germans, *Hans Wurst*, i. e. *Jack Sausage*—and we dignify him with the title of *Jack Pudding*."

The learned Dr. Pegge, in an article in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, (May, 1766), rejects this origin of the custom in question, and ascribes it to a completely different cause. "It is a matter of some difficulty," he begins, "to account for the expression, 'an April Fool;' and the strange custom so universally prevalent throughout this kingdom, of people's making fools of one another, on the first of April, by trying to impose on each other, and sending one another upon that day upon frivolous, ridiculous, and absurd errands. However, something I have to offer on this subject, and I shall throw it out, if it were only to induce others to give us their sentiments. The custom, no doubt, had an original, and one of a general nature; and therefore one may reasonably hope, that though one person may not be so happy as to investigate the meaning and occasion of it, yet another possibly may. But I am the more ready to attempt a solution of this difficulty, because I find Mr. Browne, in his *Antiquities Vulgares*, has totally omitted it, though it fell so plainly within the compass of his design. I observe first, that this custom and expression has no connection at all with the *Festum Hypodacorum*, *Festum Stultorum*, *Festum Fatuorum*, *Festum Innocentium*, &c. mentioned in Du Fresno; for these jocular festivals were kept at a very different time of the year. Secondly, that I have found no traces, either of the name or of the custom, in other countries, inasmuch that it appears to me to be an indigene custom of our own. I speak only as to myself in this; for others, perhaps, may have discovered it in other parts, though I have not. Now, thirdly, to account for it: the name undoubtedly arose from the custom, and this, I think, arose from hence—our year formerly began, as to some purposes, and in some respects, on the 25th of March, which was supposed to be the incarnation of our Lord; and it is certain that the commencement of the new year, at whatever time that was supposed to be, was always esteemed a high festival, and that both amongst the ancient Romans and with us. Now great festivals were usually attended with an octave; that is, they were wont to continue eight days, whereof the first and last were the principal; and you will find the first of April is the octave of the 25th of March; and the close or ending, consequently, of that feast, was both the festival of the Annunciation and of the new year. From hence, as I take it, it became a day of extraordinary mirth and festivity, especially amongst the lower sorts, which are apt to pervert and make a bad use of institutions which, at first, might be very laudable in themselves."

Mr. Douce partly adopts this opinion, but differs as to the origin of the custom itself. "I am convinced," says he, "that the ancient ceremony of the Feast of Fools, has no connection whatever with the custom of making fools on the first of April. The making of April fools, after all the conjectures which have been made touching its origin, is certainly borrowed by us from the French, and may, I think, be deduced from this simple analogy. The French call them April fish, (*poissons d'avril*), i. e. simpletons; or, in other words, silly mackerel, who suffer themselves to be caught in this month. But as, with us, April is not the season of that fish, we have properly substituted the word fools."

That the custom of making fools on

this day, is not unknown to other countries besides England, contrary to the supposition of Dr. Pegge, we have sufficient evidence from several writers. Torrens, a Swedish author, in his voyage to China, says, "We set sail on the first of April, and the wind made April fools of us; for we were forced to return before Shagen, and to anchor at Riswopol." And another writer, speaking of Lisbon, says, "On the Sunday and morning preceding Lent, as on the first of April in England, people are privileged here to play the fool. It is thought very jocose to pour water on any person who passes, or throw powder in his face; but to do both, is the perfection of wit."

Of this kind is the practice alluded to by Decker, in his *Seven Deadly Sinnes* of London, (1606): "The bookseller ever after, when you passe by, pinnes on your backes the badge of fools, to made you be laught to scorn, or of silly carpers, to make you be pittied." And Sauval, (*Antiq. de Paris*), hints at a similar custom on the festival of St. Simon and St. Jud when, he tells us, "simple persons are sent to the temple to ask for medlars, (*des nefles*), in order to entrap them, and make sport for the by-standers."

In the North of England, persons thus imposed on are called "April gowks." Zouk, or gowk, is properly a cuckoo, and is used here metaphorically, in vulgar language, for a fool. The cuckoo is indeed every where a name of contempt. *Gouch* in the Teutonic, is rendered *stultus*, a fool, whence came our northern word, a *goke* or a *gowky*.

In Scotland, upon April day, they have a custom of "hunting the gowk," as it is termed. This is done by sending silly people on fool's errands, from place to place by means of a letter, in which is written:

"On the first of April
Hunt the gowk another mile."

And in the old play of the Parson's Wedding, the Captain says, "Death! you might have left word where you went, and not put me to hunt like Tom Fool." So, in *Secret Memoirs* of the late Mr. Duncan Campbell, (1732), "I had my labour for my pains; or, according to a silly fashion among the vulgar, was made an April fool of; the person who had engaged me to take this pains never meeting me."

A writer in the *World*, supposed to be the late Lord Orford, exhibits a happy display of irony, in some pleasant thoughts on the effect the alteration of the style would have on the first of April. "What confusion," he observes, "would not follow, if the great body of the nation were disappointed in their peculiar holiday? This country was formerly disturbed with very fatal quarrels about the celebration of Easter; and no wise man will tell me that it is not as reasonable to fall out for the observance of April fool day. Can any benefits arising from a regulated Calendar, make amends for an occasion of new sects? How many warm men may resent an attempt to play them off on a false first of April, who would have submitted to the custom of being made fools of on the old computation? If our clergy come to be divided about Folly's Anniversary, we may well expect all the mischief attendant on religious wars." He then desires his friends to inform him what they observe on that holiday, both according to the new and old reckoning; "how often and in what manner they make or are made fools; how they miscarry in attempts to surprise, or baffle any snares laid for them. I do not doubt but it will be found that the balance of folly lies greatly on the old first of April; nay, I much question," he adds, "whether infatuation will have any force on what I call the false April Fools' day;" and concludes with requesting an union of endeavours "in decrying a reformation which only tends to discountenance good old practices and venerable superstitions."

A SINGULAR SCENE.

The Rev. Mr. Dutens, who was in Turin in 1780, says he witnessed there the following singular scene in a church. It was the beginning of February, when the days are short, a very popular preacher, who was accustomed to give sermons of an enormous length, expatiated one day after dinner so long on his subject, which was repentance, that he had passed a full hour into the night, before he had concluded. Scarcely had he finished, when one of his audience raised his voice and requested to be heard. All listened; and the stranger continued, that the holy man's pathetic discourse had made so lively an impression upon him, who was a miserable sinner, that he had forthwith resolved entirely to change his course of life; and to give sincere proof of his contrition, he would instantly, before all the congregation, freely confess his crimes. He then declared himself to be an Advocate by profession, and openly avowed that he had abused the confidence of his clients, and told their secrets, and sacrificed their interests to the adverse party; he acknowledged himself to be a faithless husband, a bad father, and an ungrateful son; and having followed this up with an enumeration of various offences he had committed, he offered, he said, the last proof of his sincerity in declaring his name; and concluded by saying he was such an advocate, living in such a place. Immediately another voice was heard from another part of the church, calling out that the penitent was an impudent impostor; that he was the advocate named, and that he could not reproach himself with any of the faults so calumniously imputed to him. He besought the audience to secure the villain; but in vain, for the mischievous wag had slipped away during the moment of surprise when the real advocate began to speak; and notwithstanding the most diligent inquiry, was never discovered.

Dr. William King, the celebrated principal of St. Mary Hall, in Oxford, 1778, in vindication of himself, from his enemies of the court, who attributed intrigue, if not treason, to him, said—"I inherited a patrimony, which I found sufficient to supply my wants, and leave me at liberty to pursue those liberal studies which afforded me the most solid pleasures in my youth, and are the delight and enjoyment of my old age. Besides, I always conceived a secret horror of a state of servility and dependence; and I never yet saw a placeman or a courtier, whether in higher or lower life, whether a priest or a layman, who was his own master."

ANECDOTE OF DR. BIBB.—We have heard a very good anecdote, says the Virginia Patriot, of Dr. Bibb, the truth of which we do not vouch. Business rendered it necessary for him to dine several days at a public house, with several other gentlemen. On calling for his bill, he found a certain sum charged each day for wine. The doctor, who, strange as it may appear, drinks no wine, made objections to the charge. "The wine," said the landlord, "was on the side board, you might have helped yourself." Some time after, the landlord called upon the doctor, to look at a whilow on the finger of one of his children. On adjusting their mutual accounts, the landlord found a charge for medicine exactly equal to his charge for wine. "How is this, doctor? I have had no medicine."

"It was on the shelf," said the doctor, "you might have helped yourself."

Caught a Tartar.—A few days since a wagoner having tugged and toiled throughout the day, "halted" at one of the numerous "Travellers' Rests" with which the great thoroughfare between Winchester and Baltimore is so abundantly supplied, and having watered and fed his horses, snugly seated himself by a blazing fire, with a pipe forgetting his past fatigues, and disregarding those that were to come. By and bye, a rogue passing by, discovered a box in the wagon, which he could not resist the desire of examining, and accordingly shouldered it and carried it to an adjacent field, where the contents are speedily brought to view. But instead of finding a comfortable piece of broad cloth or costly silks, a HUMAN SKELETON is displayed to the bewildered vision of the midnight prowler. Need more be said? A snow having just fallen, it was discovered that the thief had jumped about ten feet from the box and as far as he could be traced, his fleetness by no means flagged. It was now ascertained that a medical student at Baltimore had carefully boxed up a skeleton which he was sending home, and had proceeded thus far safe, until so unceremoniously disturbed by the affrighted rogue.

Winchester Gazette.

Monkey Trick.—On Friday last a merchant of New-York received a notice from the Post Office, that a very large package, post-marked "*Philadelphia*," directed to him, had been received, upon which the postage would amount to upwards of sixteen dollars! The gentleman to whom this information had been conveyed, was not a little puzzled to guess what could be the contents of this expensive bundle, or to whom he was indebted for it. On repairing to the Post Office, the package was found as stated—bulky, put up with consummate neatness, and skilfully corded and sealed. Great care was used in removing the numerous envelopes, lest the contents, which might prove to be fragile, should be injured; but judge his amazement on tearing off the last wrapper, to find within a dead monkey!—Exemplifying with a vengeance the proverb of "Great cry and little wool."

Affectation is a greater enemy to the face than the small pox.

Moral.

Mr. BINGHAM: The publication of the following, taken from a northern religious paper, may probably call the attention of the friends and professors of religion in this place to the *Prayer Meeting*, lately established at the Academy. Should it have that effect, the object of *Clio* will be answered, and a benefit be imparted to more than

ONE DISCIPLE.

From Zion's Watchman.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

It is delightful, after the labors of the day are closed, to assemble with people who collect in our country villages, for the purpose of spending an hour in prayer. It is attended with no noise. One individual after another enters and falls silently into his place, till a sufficient number are collected to begin the exercises. Silent greetings are exchanged, and a few words by way of encouragement or consolation are whispered from one to another. The Bible and the hymn-book are brought forward, and all reverently compose themselves for the duties of the meeting. The good man "wales" a portion of Holy Writ, and "with solemn air" commences the worship of God.—A hymn is read, and the little band lift up their voices in their Creator's praise. The prayer follows—exhortations succeed, and we may believe that the blessings of Heaven often descend "as the dew upon the mountains of Zion," to refresh the heart of the humble believer.—Good it is for Christians "to speak often one to another"—pleasant to feel that the presence of Christ is vouchsafed to grace such unostentatious meetings—and more than all, the Christian disciple comes out from such places, better prepared to resist temptation—strengthened for the conflicts which await him—and looking up with a holier confidence to the world of unclouded light and blessedness.

The eye of the uninterested spectator sees nothing in all this to admire. He finds religion without her pomp, and turns aside and passes on. The scoffers, indeed honors them now and then with a malignant sneer, and the better disposed call it the effects of a harmless delusion. But far the greater part are ignorant, or forget, that there are any who turn aside to think and pray for a careless

"World who thinks not on herself."

Those who join in the scenes of worldly amusement, where amidst the bursts of the music and the revelry, God is forgotten, look upon the joys of the humble Christian as insipid and dull. They think there is nothing of life in them.—True, there is no note of preparation—there is no assemblage of beauty and fashion; there is no spirit stirring music—no halls lighted up, and decked with the blandishments of art, by which pleasure lures giddy and unthinking votaries. But there is often found the "music of a thankful heart." The assembling speaks of a preparation as august as the assembling of all this world's generations. The prayer which is breathed forth asks for pardon and forgiveness, and sends up its aspirations to be admitted into the "company of the just made perfect." The hymn which is sung, tells of joys, pure unearthly joys; beauty, undecaying beauty; and of bowers and streams of paradise. I have seen the world, and mixed with its companies, and have ever gone away disappointed. I have joined in the mirth and noise of dissipation, and found that "in laughter the heart is sad." I have entered the garden of pleasure, and revelled for a while on its sweets; yet I have ever found the thorn of remorse lodged under its fairest flowers. But I have taken sweet counsel, and gone where two or three were met in the name of Christ, and have there found a "peace which passeth all understanding."

CLIO.

THE SUTTEE OF AMERICA.

Written for a Lady's Album.

In beholding the customs of foreign nations, they sometimes surprise us by their strong contrast with those of our own country, and occasionally shock us by their entire opposition to the spirit of Christianity. But if we more closely analyse the scenes daily exhibited before our eyes, whose familiarity may be said almost to blind us, this contrast vanishes.

Take for instance, the deplorable habit of intoxication which has so widely spread over our favoured land, and say, whether there can be any evil of such incalculable magnitude? The peace of families becomes destroyed by this demon of desolation. Talent, and reputation, and power, are sacrificed at his shrine. Even the magic wand of wealth is neverless in the hands of his votary, or lies at his shivered feet. His children proclaim his degradation—his habitation passes into the possession of another—disease, and disgust drive away his friends; and alas! to sum up this catalogue of human misery, many a charming woman, within the walls of polished cities, is doomed like the deluded Hindoo, to suffer tortures on the funeral pyre of her husband, who is dead to her—to religion and to happiness.

Phil. Post.